

(4.) There is no sign of the oval pit at the base of the metathorax, which is found in *Hypomacrotera*.

(5.) The labrum has very large punctures and numerous stout bristles below the strong transverse ridge.

(6.) The mandibles are simple, and the maxillary palpi quite ordinary, 6-jointed. Type *G. beardasleyi*.

*Greeleyella beardasleyi*, n. sp.

♀. Length nearly 9 mm.; black, the pubescence pale ochraceous or dirty yellowish white, nowhere clear white; head brown, facial quadrangle much broader than long; mandibles black, labrum broadly rounded, the apex truncate; clypeus shining, very sparsely punctured; vertex with punctures of two sizes; flagellum dark brown above, ferruginous beneath; third antennal joint comparatively short; disc of mesothorax nude, very shiny, with sparse punctures of two sizes; metathorax truncate, with a narrow dull roughened basal area; tegulae shining, reddish testaceous, dark in front; wings clear, faintly dusky in apical field; stigma and nervures reddish testaceous; marginal cell obliquely truncate, with an appended nervure; second submarginal cell narrowed more than half to marginal; *first recurrent nervure meeting first transverso-cubital*; second recurrent joining second submarginal a little before its end; femora black, with a reddish apical spot beneath; tibiae and tarsi very dark reddish (anterior tibiae pale in front), with pale orange hair; all the claws very deeply cleft; abdomen broad, shining, hind margins of segments testaceous; first segment impunctate, the others with scattered very minute punctures; apical fimbria pale reddish ochreous; ventral segments with a small ferruginous cloud in the middle.

*Hab.* Collected by Professor Beardsley, of the Colorado Normal School, at Greeley, Colorado, June 3rd, 1900. The insect looks not unlike *Panurginus perlævis*, which, however, has a quite different venation.

NEW CULICIDÆ FROM THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

BY FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A.

(Continued from p. 213.)

Genus ORTHOPODOMYIA, nov. gen.

Head clothed with narrow-curved and forked upright scales; flat ones are at the sides. Palpi 5-jointed in the female; long, as long as half the proboscis; in the male 4-jointed, three-fourths the length of the proboscis. Thorax with narrow-curved scales on the prothoracic lobes, mesothorax, and scutellum. Wings spotted.

Allied to *Finlaya*, but differs in the squamose structure of the head and scutellum. The female palpi are noticeably

very long. The hind legs, when the insect is resting, are held straight out, close together and quite close to the surface upon which the fly rests, an abnormal attitude in the Culicinæ.

ORTHOPODOMYIA ALBIPES, Leicester, n. sp.

“ A medium-sized species much speckled with yellow and grey, and with the last three hind tarsi with conspicuous creamy yellow, others with narrow, basal bands. Wings with four prominent white costal spots and three small ones at the base. Proboscis with two white bands. Palpi of female more than half as long as the proboscis.

“ ♀. Head broad transversely, set close to the thorax, dark grey, in a poor light almost black, densely clad with white narrow-curved scales and upright forked scales which are white in front and dark brown behind; the fork-scales are very numerous, broad-topped, the free forked edge with numerous serrations; there is a small patch of broad, white flat scales, laterally on either side, very difficult to see; there are two vertical bristles, dark brown in colour, projecting forwards, and three or four post-orbitals. Antennæ with the basal joint brown, the inner and upper faces rather densely clad with creamy spindle-shaped scales; the second joint is a dirty white at either end and black in the middle; the verticillate hairs are inserted about the middle, and are very short except on the inner face; there is a tuft of long creamy yellow scales on the inner face; other hairs are inserted near the base, and there is a whorl of short stiff bristles inserted at the end of the joint; the succeeding joints are black at the apices and at the insertion of the verticillate hairs, and dirty white between their immediate bases; at the apex of each joint except the last there is a whorl of short stiff hairs. Clypeus naked, dark brown. Palpi 5-jointed; first joint short, swollen and constricted in the middle; second joint longer, linear; third about as long as the first two, rather swollen at the apex; fourth joint about one-third the length of third; fifth joint minute, but quite distinct. The whole palp is about two-thirds the length of the proboscis, but when dry it shrinks to about half the length of the proboscis; it is black scaled except for some white scales on the upper surface of the first joint, a ring of white scales at the apex of the second, third and fourth joints, and white scales over the whole of the fifth joint. Proboscis long, black scaled over the first half, then there is a band of creamy scales extending about twice as far on the under surface as it does above; beyond this above are black scales, and white and black again at the immediate apex. The labellæ are creamy yellow. Prothoracic lobes black, not prominent, covered with white narrow-curved scales above and with broader almost spindle-shaped white scales below. Metanotum dark grey, almost black, covered with narrow-curved scales, black, tawny and white in colour, arranged in a sort of pattern. The anterior margin is covered with white scales, followed laterally by tawny scales; dorsally in the centre is a line of white scales running about half way across the metanotum and ending opposite a diamond-shaped patch of tawny scales edged with a few black scales

set in a bare space which appears as a black margin; flanking the median line of white scales on either side is a line of tawny scales, and outside this line is a patch of white scales anteriorly and a bare space having the appearance of a black spot owing to the dark colour of the metanotum; the posterior part of the thorax is chiefly occupied with a diamond-shaped patch of tawny scales edged with a few black scales and a bare space; outside this are white and tawny scales arranged somewhat irregularly. The arrangement of the scales varies considerably. Another specimen I have seen shows a central line of white, black and tawny scales from the front backwards, and flanking this is a bare line, and then a large patch of purple-black scales. In a dry specimen the scales have a very ragged appearance, and, being twisted this way and that, have not the same appearance of a definite arrangement as in a fresh specimen. Scutellum dingy yellow, clouded with black; all three lobes clad with rather long white narrow-curved scales. Scutellar bristles brown. Wings covered with black and white, broad spatulate in some specimens, almost spindle-shaped scales in others. Costa black scaled with white spots; the first spot close to the base and involving the base of all the long veins; the second involves the costal, sub-costal and first long vein; the third involves the veins as far as the fourth long vein. The fourth passes on to the base of the first fork-cell, and the fifth spot is very narrow and involves the lower branch of first fork-cell; there is a spot on the wing field at the base of the second long vein, and another on the upper branch of the fifth vein near its base, and one at its apex and another spot at the base of the second fork-cell. Supernumerary and mid cross-veins form an obtuse angle towards the base. Posterior cross-vein distant about four times its length from the mid cross-veins. Pleuræ dark brown, thickly covered with broad flat white scales. Legs with the fore coxæ pale, with creamy scales in the front legs, and hind and mid dark brown, with a few white scales; femoræ clad with purple scales freely mottled with golden; on the fore legs is a ring of golden scales a little before the apex which does not include the upper face; on the mid and hind legs the scales at the apices of the femora are elongated, and give an ill-marked feathered appearance to the legs; the tibiæ are mottled purple and golden, and at the apices of all the tibiæ is a band of creamy yellow scales; the base of the metatarsus and first two tarsal joints on the fore and mid legs are banded with creamy scales; in the hind legs the base of the metatarsus and first tarsal joint are banded, and the last three tarsal joints are creamy white. Ungues equal and simple on all the legs. Abdomen covered with purple-brown scales; each segment bears on the dorsum two spots of white scales placed on either side of the middle line and rather nearer the apex than the base; laterally there is a basal patch of white, apically a band of white scales. Some specimens bear numerous golden hairs on the apex of the segments dorsally; ventrally each segment is basally banded, and some of the segments have a median white spot.

“♂. Head brown; the narrow-curved scales form a dense tuft between the eyes and a more definite margin to them than in the female. There are more white upright forked scales, the brown comprising

about three or four rows on the nape. Antennæ with the basal joint dark brown, sparsely clad with small flat white scales; succeeding joints white, with black bands at the insertion of the verticillate hairs; last two joints much elongated; first five joints with numerous linear silky white scales with blunt rounded ends; verticillate hairs pale ochre-yellow. Palpi four-jointed, about three-fourths the length of the proboscis; there are a few white scales on the upper surface immediately in front of the clypeus, a ring of white scales at the middle of the second joint, another ring at the apex of third joint, and the fourth joint is completely white scaled; the rest scaled with dark brown scales; the first joint is very short, second joint is very long and in the middle shows a false joint, the third joint is about one-third the length of the second, and the fourth joint is short and always carried bent down towards the proboscis. Proboscis scaled dark brown for about half its length, then there is an incomplete ring of creamy yellow scales, followed by a band of dark brown scales; the apical fourth is swollen and scaled with creamy yellow scales. Thorax as in the female. Wings with an additional costal spot of white scales between the basal and second spots. Legs with more pale scales on the tibiæ; the banding of fore and mid legs is rather more evident; fore and mid ungues unequal, larger uniserrate. Abdomen with a distinct basal white band to the hinder segment in addition to the dorsal white spots. Length of female, 5 mm.; of male, 5.3 mm.

“*Habitat.*—Kuala Lumpur (in jungle five miles away).

“*Time of capture.*—April.”

*Observations.*—Described by Doctor Leicester from specimens bred from larvæ taken in bamboo jungle. It is a very distinct species, told at once by the last three hind tarsi being white. It resembles the *Finlayas*, and can only be separated from them by scale examination.—(F. V. T.)

(To be continued.)

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

*NOTHOCHRYSA CAPITATA.*—I do not consider *N. capitata* quite so rare an insect as my friend Mr. Lucas's note (*ante*, p. 214), would lead one to infer; but perhaps it occurs more frequently in Yorkshire than in the southern counties. I have Yorkshire specimens in my cabinet from Castle Howard, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Selby, Skipwith, and York, I also have it from Lincolnshire. Still it seems never to be common anywhere, and I have only on one occasion taken as many as three on the same day. The other British species of the genus, *N. fulviceps*, is apparently much rarer.—Geo. T. PORRITT; Huddersfield, Aug. 17th, 1904.

NOTE ON THE DRAGONFLY *ÆSCHNA CYANEA.*—The nymphs refused food a few days before emergence, and became very restless. They